



高三上

# 英语

## 学习技能与测试

主编/赵月玲



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芝麻开门丛书

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# 前言

本书是《英语学习技能与测试》一书的高中阶段学习辅导用书,共分六册。本书编写意图是为了适应目前教改中一纲多本的局面,帮助高中学生打下良好的英语基础,顺利完成高中阶段的英语学习,并掌握一定的应试技能,最终成功考入理想大学。

本书的学习辅导内容与牛津教材同步,练习部分兼顾统编与新世纪教材。每册各章包含两个部分。第一部分:课文。主要内容为课文原文;课文难、重点注释;课文译文;好词佳句;词汇练习;语法解析;语法练习;听力、会话及写作练习等。这一部分的内容针对性强,练习形式多样,又符合高考口、笔试要求。第二部分:综合试卷一套(高考题型)。考点尽量结合本章所学词汇、语法;完型填空和阅读文章尽量选用与本课主题相关的文章,以增加复现率,帮助学生巩固所学语言知识,提高英语的综合运用能力。本书的最后还附上了统编教材中比较重要的词汇及句型供学生自学。

本书的主编、编写者与审校者均为本市市重点中学富有高中教学经验的第一线高、中级教师,他们都非常熟悉牛津教材、统编教材和高考要求。因此,本书内容十分实用,不仅适用于学习牛津教材的学生,也可供使用其他教材的学生自学用,使学生们能对牛津教材有一个较清晰的了解,并增加许多有用的语言知识和解题技能,从而进一步提高英语能力,为今后参加高考打好扎实基础。

由于编写者的时间、精力和水平有限,若书中有不妥之处,敬请批评指正。

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# CHAPTER ONE 第一章

## Part One 第一部分

### 一、Text 课文

#### HELPING PEOPLE

#### STUDENTS GO HUNGRY FOR CHARITY

- 1 Students at New Point School enjoyed their breakfast more than usual yesterday, for it broke a 24-hour sponsored(1) fast(2). The students had all volunteered(3) to go without food for one day to raise funds for World Vision projects to help the poor in underdeveloped(4) countries.
- 2 Mr James Wood, their English teacher, said that the students had suggested the idea themselves, after seeing shocking pictures of famine(5) in Africa. "They arranged (6) the whole thing," he said. "I'm very proud of them."
- 3 Jane Austin, a Senior High Grade 3 student, said, "It seemed wrong for us to have lots of food, while those innocent people were starving." (7) Donations(8) of more than \$24,000 have been collected. They came from the students' money for meals and money donated by sponsors.
- 4 The students were delighted with (9) the total amount. "We were surprised that people were so generous," said Alan Long, a Senior High Grade 1 student.

#### FAIR HELPS FLOOD VICTIMS

- 5 Colourful signs, loud music and exciting games attracted hundreds of visitors to a charity fun fair at Rainbow School on Sunday. Earlier fears about the weather disappeared when the rain which had been forecast failed to appear. There were over 30 stalls at the fair, which was held in aid of(10) flood victims in Bangladesh.
- 6 Ms Anita Li, the organizer of the fair, said, "we were worried because there are so many charity appeals(11) these days. It seemed possible that very few people would come."
- 7 "At first it was difficult for me to think of new ideas for the stalls. But then I asked my students. They were able to make lots of suggestions. I was amazed at all their

brilliant ideas.”

- 8 All her worries were forgotten as the fair was crowded with excited people enjoying themselves in the warm autumn sunshine.
- 9 The portrait-sketching stall, karaoke stall, games and food stalls were busy all day.
- 10 Ms Li, a science teacher, calculated that the event had raised over \$65,000.

### WALKATHON SUCCESS

- 11 Over 200 students, teachers, parents and alumni(12) of Hillside School took part in a 10 km walkathon(13) to raise money recently.
- 12 Andy Lever was the first home in just over an hour. He actually walked the whole distance. “The purpose of the walk is to raise funds for many school projects,” he explained. “We want to purchase more books for the library, equipment for the science labs, and to finance(14) more school trips.”
- 13 Mike Temple, a Senior High Grade 1 student, raised \$11,900. “My mother agreed to sponsor me,” he said, “and she asked her friends. Many of them were willing to sponsor me, too.”
- 14 The proceeds of the day came to(15) over \$150,000. “I was astonished at the total,” said Stanley Lewis, who organized it. “We would have been satisfied with half of that amount.”

### (一) Notes to the Text 课文注释

1. **sponsor** v. pay money (to a charity) if someone does something 赞助;资助

**sponsor** n. people who sponsor others 赞助商;资助者

I'm doing a sponsored swim on Saturday — will you sponsor me?

星期六我要参加慈善游泳——你愿意出钱赞助吗?

#### 2. **fast**

- 1) **n.** a time when you do not eat or drink anything 禁食

break the fast: end the fast; begin to eat or drink something 停止禁食

- 2) **adj.** moving or done quickly; rapid 快的;迅速的;敏捷的

He is the fastest runner in the class.

他是班上跑得最快的人。

**adv.** quickly 快地;迅速地

Planes run much faster than trains.

飞机比火车快得多。

- 3) **adj.** firmly fixed or attached; secure 牢固的;稳固的

The tent pegs are fast in the ground.

帐篷的木桩牢牢地打入地里。



**adv.** firmly; securely; tightly 牢固地;稳固地;紧紧地

The car was stuck fast in the mud.

汽车深深地陷在泥里。

When they arrived there, they found that the church door was fast shut.

他们到达教堂时发现教堂门紧闭着。

He is fast asleep.

他正在酣睡。

3. **volunteer** *v.* give or offer (one's help, a suggestion, etc.) willingly or without being paid 自愿做某事

- 1) volunteer to do sth. 自愿做……

The young man volunteered to stop the drunken men from fighting.

那个青年自告奋勇,要去制止那几个醉汉打架。

Meanwhile, a number of university students have volunteered to drive buses while the strike lasts.

与此同时,许多大学生自愿在罢工持续期间去驾驶公共汽车。

The doctor who had volunteered to settle down in the poor village became the chief fable of the villagers.

这个志愿到这个穷村庄落户的医生成了村民们的中心话题。

- 2) volunteer (something) for sth. 自愿参加……

She volunteered (her services) for relief work.

她自愿参加救济工作。

**volunteer** *n.* person who offers to do something without being paid 自愿做某事的人

Are there any volunteers to run the Christmas show?

有没有自愿操办圣诞节表演的人?

We want some volunteers to help paint the house.

我们想要几个自愿帮助漆房屋的人。

4. **underdeveloped** *adj.* used to describe countries which do not have modern industries and other facilities 不发达的

比较 **developed** *adj.* (of a country, an area, etc.) with a highly organized economy (指国家、地区等)经济发达的

**developing** *adj.* trying to become economically advanced 经济发展中的

5. **famine** *n.* a time when there is a bad shortage of food, and people die of malnutrition 饥荒

The long drought was followed by months of famine.

久旱之后出现长达数月的饥荒。

6. **arrange** *v.* make sth. happen; ensure that sth. happens 安排

- 1) arrange something for somebody 为某人安排某事

Mother arranged an appointment for me with the dentist.

妈妈为我安排向牙医预约挂号。

2) **arrange for sb. to do sth.** 安排某人做某事

I have arranged for Sam to meet you at the airport.

我已经安排山姆去机场接你。

7. **starve** v. suffer severely or die from hunger 挨饿;饿死

Many people starved to death because of the famine.

那次饥荒中有许多人饿死。

They tried to starve the army into surrender.

他们试图使守军因饥饿而投降。

8. **donation** n. gift of money or other things 捐赠物;捐款

The millionaire often makes donations to the Red Cross.

那位百万富翁经常向红十字会捐款。

**donate** v. give (money, goods, etc.), esp. to a charity; contribute sth. 捐献;捐赠

Many people donate blood to the blood bank voluntarily.

许多人自愿捐血给血库。

9. **be delighted with; be pleased with** 对……感到满意、高兴

The scientists are delighted with the result of the experiment.

科学家们对实验的结果感到很满意。

10. **in aid of; with the purpose of helping or supporting** 为了帮助

They gave a charity performance in aid of the refugees.

为了帮助难民,他们举行了慈善义演。

11. **appeal** n.

1) **public calls or request for help and support** 呼吁;要求

make an appeal to sb. 向某人提出呼吁

Their appeal for help went unanswered.

他们要求援助的请求没有得到响应。

2) **the transfer of a case from a lower to a higher court for a new hearing** 上诉

court of appeal 上诉法院

lodge an appeal 提出上诉

3) **the power of attracting or of arousing interest** 吸引力;感染力或引起兴趣的力量

a city with appeal for tourists 对游客有吸引力的城市

artistic appeal 艺术魅力(感染力)

eye-catching appeal 具有动人的吸引力(指封面设计、推广资料等)

The game has lost its appeal.

这种游戏已引不起人们的兴趣。

**appeal** v.

1) **make public calls or request for help and support** 呼吁;要求

The government is appealing to everyone to save water.

政府要求大家节水。

- 2) to make or apply for an appeal 上诉; 申诉

appeal to another court 向另一法院上诉

appeal against a decision 不服判决而上诉

The victims' families of the murder have appealed to the Supreme Court to have a definitive answer.

谋杀案的被害家属已经上诉最高法院要求得到确切的答复。

- 3) to be attractive or interesting (常与 to 连用) 有感染力; 有吸引力; 引起兴趣

Bright colours appeal to small children.

小孩喜欢鲜艳的颜色。

Does the idea of working for a venture company appeal to you?

你有没有兴趣到合资企业去工作?

12. **alumni** *n.* former male students of a school or college 男校友

alumnus(单数)男校友 → alumni(复数)

alumna(单数)女校友 → alumnae(复数)

13. **walkathon** *n.* a long, organized walk for charity 为慈善而进行的有组织的长距离步行

14. **finance** *v.* have money to pay for something; provide the necessary money 提供经费

Will the company finance your trip to America?

公司会供给你去美国的经费吗?

The hospital has financed the researches on diseases of blood.

这所医院为这次血液病的研究提供了经费。

**finance** *n.*

- 1) the science of the management of money and other assets 财政; 金融; 财政学

the Minister of Finance 财政部部长

international finance 国际金融

state finance 国家财政

People who work in banks know about finance.

在银行工作的人懂金融。

- 2) monetary resources; funds, especially those of a government or corporate body

财源; 资金

Unless we get more finance, we'll have to close the branch offices.

如果得不到更多的资金,我们就不得不关闭所有的分支办事处。

15. come to; add up to 总计达……

His earnings come to more than five thousand pounds a year.

他的收入每年达到五千多英镑。

## (二) Reference Translation for the Text 课文参考译文

### 帮助他人

#### 学生们慈善禁食

1 New Point 学校的学生们昨天比以往更感到早餐的美味可口,因为这顿早餐意味着他们长达 24 小时的以筹集捐助款为目的的禁食活动的结束。为了帮助不发达国家的贫困人民,这些学生都自愿禁食一天为显圣国际慈善项目募集钱款。

2 他们的英语老师,詹姆斯·伍德先生说学生们在看到反映非洲饥荒的令人震惊的照片后,自己提出了这个建议。“他们安排了所有的事情,”他说,“我为他们感到非常骄傲。”

3 简·奥斯汀,一位高中三年级学生说:“对我们来说,每天吃那么多食物似乎是罪过的,因为那些无辜的人们正在忍饥挨饿。”他们募集到了超过 \$24 000 的捐款。这些捐款来自于学生们的饭钱以及资助者的捐款。

4 学生们对募集到的钱款总数感到很满意。“人们那么慷慨大方,这使我们很惊讶,”艾伦·朗,一位高中一年级学生这样说。

#### 慈善游园会帮助洪水灾民

5 五颜六色的招牌,响亮的音乐,以及刺激的游戏吸引了成百上千的游人来参加周日在 Rainbow 学校举行的慈善游园会。那场预报要下的雨踪迹全无,这使得人们先前关于天气的担心也随之烟消云散。这次游园会是为了帮助孟加拉国的洪水灾民而举办的。现场共有三十多个摊位。

6 阿妮塔·李女士,游园会的组织者说,“我们原先很担心,因为近来有很多慈善活动的呼吁,看上去很可能只有很少的人会来。”

7 “起初,关于如何设立摊位,我很难想到一些有创意的主意。但是当我问了我的学生们后,他们给了我许多建议。我对他们的绝妙主意感到很惊异。”

8 游园会挤满了兴奋的人群。他们在温暖的秋日下玩得很高兴。看到这一切,她的担心也不复存在了。

9 肖像素描摊位,卡拉 OK 摊位,以及游戏和食品摊位一整天人都很多。

10 李女士,一位理科教师,估计这次活动已经募集到了超过 \$65 000 的捐款。

#### 慈善步行活动的成功

11 二百多名 Hillside 学校的学生、老师、家长和校友们最近参加了为了募集钱款而举行的长达 10 公里的慈善步行活动。

12 安迪·利弗第一个走完全程。他仅仅用了一个多小时。“这次活动的目的是为了学校的许多项目募集钱款,”他解释道。“我们想要为图书馆买更多的书,为科学实验室买设备,能有钱组织更多的学校旅行。”

13 迈克·坦普尔,一位高中一年级学生募集到了 \$11 900。“我妈妈同意资助我,”他说,“同时她也动员她的朋友们来帮助我们。他们中的许多人也很愿意资助我们。”

14 这一天他们募集到了超过 \$150 000 的捐款。“我对这个总数感到很吃惊,”斯坦利·刘易斯,这次活动的组织者说道,“其实如果能募集到这个数目的一半,我们也会很满足的。”

## (三) Read and Recite 好词、佳句背诵

1. The students had all volunteered to go without food for one day to raise funds for World Vision projects to help the poor in underdeveloped countries.

2. It seemed wrong for us to have lots of food, while those innocent people were starving.
3. We were surprised that people were so generous.
4. Earlier fears about the weather disappeared when the rain which had been forecast failed to appear.
5. All her worries were forgotten as the fair was crowded with excited people enjoying themselves in the warm autumn sunshine.
6. The purpose of the walk is to raise funds for many school projects.
7. My mother agreed to sponsor me, and she asked her friends. Many of them were willing to sponsor me, too.
8. We would have been satisfied with half of that amount.

#### (四) Exercises 练习

##### I. Vocabulary

1. Wait till you are more \_\_\_\_\_. It's better to be sure than sorry.  
A. satisfied                      B. certain                      C. amazed                      D. innocent
2. It is bad \_\_\_\_\_ to speak with your mouth full.  
A. habit                      B. way                      C. manners                      D. means
3. The advertisements in newspapers help to cut the \_\_\_\_\_ of making newspapers.  
A. value                      B. price                      C. cost                      D. pay
4. They said nothing, looking \_\_\_\_\_ at the broken window.  
A. sad                      B. amazed                      C. proud                      D. worriedly
5. The guard \_\_\_\_\_ the old man to pass after he showed him the pass.  
A. promised                      B. agreed                      C. let                      D. permitted
6. Hard work leads to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. charity                      B. fear                      C. success                      D. famine
7. There were no \_\_\_\_\_ of life on the island.  
A. signatures                      B. symbols                      C. signs                      D. marks
8. Housework today has been made easier by electrical \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. facilities                      B. appliances                      C. instruments                      D. equipment
9. As I felt better, the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ me to take a three-day rest.  
A. considered                      B. suggested                      C. hoped                      D. advised
10. Every \_\_\_\_\_ ambulance has rushed to the scene of the accident.  
A. possible                      B. probable                      C. necessary                      D. available
11. He was deeply \_\_\_\_\_ and no one could lift his spirits.  
A. astonished                      B. excited                      C. depressed                      D. moved
12. His business requires him to take frequent \_\_\_\_\_ to Hong Kong.  
A. journeys                      B. tours                      C. trips                      D. voyages
13. Playing radio \_\_\_\_\_ may disturb other passengers on the underground.



- A. aloud                      B. loud                      C. loudly                      D. louder
14. If Tim carries on working like this, he'll \_\_\_\_\_ sooner or later.  
A. break down              B. turn down              C. get down              D. fall down
15. This exercise is certainly not so difficult as it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shows                      B. appears                      C. expects                      D. hopes
16. He likes to \_\_\_\_\_ social activities.  
A. join                      B. take part in                      C. attend                      D. enter
17. The student's union naturally hoped that their choice of play would be \_\_\_\_\_ with the school and parents.  
A. popular                      B. crowded                      C. delighted                      D. satisfied
18. Our boss ordered a \_\_\_\_\_ to learn how many people watch the new TV play.  
A. project                      B. programme                      C. review                      D. survey
19. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ in going to school if you are not willing to learn.  
A. reason                      B. purpose                      C. aim                      D. point
20. The woman's illness \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor; he couldn't find the cause.  
A. puzzled                      B. amused                      C. shocked                      D. excited
21. He was so \_\_\_\_\_ that he gave all the money in his pocket to the beggar.  
A. general                      B. gentle                      C. generous                      D. genuine
22. There was \_\_\_\_\_ adequate rain and snow last year, so some parts of the country have been flooded this spring.  
A. rather than                      B. more than                      C. other than                      D. better than
23. Your hotel bill \_\_\_\_\_ sixty dollars.  
A. comes to                      B. comes across                      C. comes through                      D. comes into
24. The manager has \_\_\_\_\_ to improve the working conditions in the company.  
A. accepted                      B. allowed                      C. permitted                      D. agreed
25. \_\_\_\_\_ he was a little shy in class, but now he acts more naturally.  
A. First                      B. At first                      C. Firstly                      D. First of all
26. He was last seen in public on the \_\_\_\_\_ of his daughter's wedding.  
A. event                      B. chance                      C. case                      D. occasion
27. We met at the \_\_\_\_\_ place.  
A. common                      B. normal                      C. usual                      D. ordinary
28. They raised money \_\_\_\_\_ the poor in underdeveloped countries.  
A. in aid of                      B. in favour of  
C. instead of                      D. in spite of
29. Apart from salary, teaching children has its own particular \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. profits                      B. proceeds                      C. rewards                      D. awards
30. His parents were surprised at the \_\_\_\_\_ of money he had spent shopping.  
A. number                      B. amount                      C. quantity                      D. deal

**II. Translation**

1. 昨天晚上我去看了一场由一家烟草公司赞助的足球比赛。(sponsor)
2. 节目中的暴力和粗话使许多观众大为震惊。(shock)
3. 我建议开个慈善游园会来帮助那些不发达国家的穷人。(suggest)
4. 他们已经安排好总统会见记者。(arrange)
5. 她呼吁为灾民募集钱款。(appeal)
6. 那位教授渊博的知识吸引了许多人去听他的讲座。(attract)
7. 他似乎有可能考试将不及格。(possible)
8. 政府将用它所征得的税收为修建这条新公路提供资金。(finance)
9. 居里夫人是第一位获得诺贝尔奖的妇女。(the first)
10. 老板对他在会议上的发言很满意。(satisfied)

**Reference Keys 参考答案****I. Vocabulary**

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. D  
 11. C 12. C 13. C 14. A 15. B 16. B 17. A 18. D 19. D 20. A  
 21. C 22. B 23. A 24. D 25. B 26. D 27. C 28. A 29. C 30. B

**II. Translation**

1. I went to watch a football match sponsored by a cigarette company last night.
2. The violence and bad language in the programme shocked many of the viewers.
3. I suggested that we (should) hold a charity fun fair to help/in aid of the poor in underdeveloped countries.
4. They have arranged for the President to meet/with/interview the press.
5. She made an appeal to raise money for victims of the disaster.
6. The professor's profound knowledge attracted many people to his lecture.
7. It seems possible that he will fail to pass the exam.
8. The government will finance the building of the new road with the taxes it collects.
9. Madame Curie was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize.
10. The boss was satisfied with what he said at the meeting.

**二、Grammar 语法****(一) 拓展及解说****虚拟语气**

We would have been satisfied with half of that amount.

= If we had collected half of that amount, we would have been satisfied.

如果能募集到这个数目的一半,我们也会很满足的。(与过去事实相反)

虚拟语气表示说话人的愿望、假设、猜测或建议,而不表示客观存在的事实。虚拟语气通过谓语动词的特殊形式来表示。

### 1. 虚拟语气用于条件状语

表示的时间	if 条件句	主 句
(1) 与现在事实相反	谓语动词用过去式 (be 动词用 were)	would(should, could, might) + v.
(2) 与过去事实相反	谓语动词用 had + pp	would (should, could, might) + have + pp
(3) 与将来事实相反	谓语动词用 A. 过去式 B. were to + v. C. should + v.	would (should, could, might) + v.

例句:

If I were you, I would study English harder now. (与现在事实相反)

如果我是你,我现在就会更努力地学习英语。

If Jack had gone over the lessons last time, he wouldn't have failed in the exam. (与过去事实相反)

如果上次杰克复习了功课,他考试就不会不及格了。

If it rained (were to rain, should rain) tomorrow, the sports meeting would be put off. (与将来事实相反)

如果明天下雨,运动会就会延期。

### 2. 虚拟语气用于宾语从句

1) 在 wish 后的宾语从句中表示与愿望相反

(1) 表示现在的愿望	谓语动词用过去式 (be 动词用 were)
(2) 表示过去的愿望	谓语动词用 had + pp 或 would/could + have + pp
(3) 表示将来的愿望	谓语动词用 would (could) + v.

例句:

I wish I were a child. (现在)

我希望我还是个孩子。

I wish I had gone abroad with them. (过去)

我希望我和他们一起出国了。

I wish my dream would come true. (将来)

我希望我的梦想能实现。

2) order, suggest, propose, insist, demand, require, request 等表示命令、建议、要求意思的动词后面的宾语从句用虚拟语气。其结构是: (should) + 动词原形。例如:

The doctor insisted that he (should) stay in hospital for another week.

医生坚决要求他再住院一周。

The boss demanded that the work (should) be finished in two days.

老板要求两天之内完成工作。

He suggested that we (should) start at once.

他建议我们立刻出发。

注意: suggest 作“暗示,说明”解释时,insist 作“坚持认为,坚持说”解释时,宾语从句不用虚拟语气,而用陈述语气。例如:

Her pale face suggested that she was ill.

她的苍白的脸色表明她病了。

He insisted that he hadn't told a lie.

他坚持说他没有说谎。

### 3. 虚拟语气用于表语从句和同位语从句

advice, demand, idea, order, request, proposal, suggestion 等名词后面的表语从句和同位语从句用虚拟语气。其结构是: (should) + 动词原形。例如:

His advice is that we (should) do exercise regularly.

他建议我们定期锻炼身体。

He gave the order that the soldiers (should) have a rest.

他命令士兵休息。

### 4. 虚拟语气用于主语从句

1) 在 order, suggest, propose, insist, demand, require, request 等表示命令、建议、要求意思的动词的被动句中所含的主语从句用虚拟语气。其结构是: (should) + 动词原形。

2) It is necessary (important, essential, natural, strange) 等结构后面的主语从句用虚拟语气。其结构是: (should) + 动词原形。

3) It is a pity (a shame, no wonder) 等结构后面的主语从句用虚拟语气。其结构是: (should) + 动词原形。例如:

It is requested that every guest (should) wear a mask at the ball.

每个客人被请求在舞会上戴上面具。

It is necessary that we (should) have a balanced diet.

我们必须有营养均衡的膳食。

It was a pity that she (should) be so careless.

很遗憾她竟然如此粗心大意。

### 5. 虚拟语气用于定语从句

这种从句常用在 It is (high/about) time that ... 句型中。谓语动词用过去式 (be 用 were) 或 should + 动词原形 (should 不能省略)。例如:

It is (high) time that we went (should go) to bed.

我们该睡觉了。

### 6. 虚拟语气用于 if only 引导的感叹句中

If only I had listened to his advice!

